WHOLE NO. 10,533.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1865.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

VIRGINIA.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL ORD,

Importance of the Pledmont District of Virginia.

MATTERS AT RICHMOND.

Our Richmond Correspondence.
RICHMOND, Va., June 26, 1865.

MAJOR GENERAL E O. C. ORD,
tely commanding this department, leaves Richmond
day for the scene of his new command, embracing
our entire States, with his headquarters at Cincinnati,
hio. General Ord's military and civil records are both
noommonly brilliant. It will be remembered that the
nearl assumed command in Richmond, as the headnarters of his department, after the surrender of Lee's
rmy, and his own acknowledged and able participancy
that culminating and decisive event of the war, as the
ader of the Army of the James. At the moment of
accessition of active hostilities, the important duties the perfecting of the ensuing peace were de-him. How well General Ord succeeded in between the condition of things in and mond at Lee's surrender, and their present the instant of his departure, which, whe-de or unfavorable, may be said to be purely

mond and all Eastern Virginia was in a truly de-able condition. The railroads were all torn up and rwise destroyed; the people of all classes, and par-arly the farmers, were destitute of either horses or as and farm stock, their lands being also fenceless. It was an embargo upon travel and intercourse, for reason that the people had nothing wherewith or in avel; the James river and Kanawha canal was in as wholly dry and in other portions wholly torn to ell nigh permanently ruined; the mills and empty, streets deserted save by soldiers and so of colored men pouring in from the country loy in idleness their newly attained freedom by ng liberty and free government rations. The saware all either burned or otherwise destroyed; ames river, from Richmond down to car old lines, filled with torpedoes and wrecks, and fifteen or y thousand blacks and whites in Richmond were ng food and drawing rations from the government United Blates.

thousand blacks and whites in Richmond were; food and drawing rations from the government United States.

THE MENTAL CONDITION OF THE PROFLE, diness and despondency, parallyed every member ety; and hundreds of poor, but no longer proud a, saw nothing but starvation or something staring them and their children in the face. The died laborers were descring the rural districts of ite in the largest bodies, and leaving their old their wives and little ones, to the mercy of former, who were likewise destitute, and, of course, if sposed, quite unable to help or feed them, for the ware all gone and the plough long since left in the Barns were totally empty, fences gone, not a fig or ox to impart the semblance of animation the desolate wastes which four years of war had n Virginia, and especially around Richmond.

THE CONTRAST.

ral Ord, upon his accession here as department ander, told the people to open their shops and their ale stores; called on farmers far and near to bring oduce as they could possibly gather to the market sated; sent for factory owners and set them to me raw cotton and wool found in the city. The thus woven were cut up by hands employed under rection of Quarterrhaster H. S. Merrell, and six de women who were on the eve of starvation were to work, and seventeen thousand garments all for distribution to the poor and destitute freedmen iven to them, the result of putting the mills in the city of the startest of them the startest of them, the result of putting the mills in the city of the startest of them, the result of putting the mills in the city of the startest of them.

General Ord adopted the wise policy of causing the whel officer who planted the James river.

General Ord adopted the wise policy of causing the whel officer who planted the James river with sensitive and other torpedees to be hunted up and turned over to brigadier General Michie, of the engineers—a most on apprising officer, charged with the duty of removing hem—all which work has been faithfully done. Colonel fm. 1. James, Chief Quartermaster of the department, as directed to clear the obstructions from the James, ver sufficiently to allow of the passage of steamers, which has also been accomplished.

ch has also been accomplished.
THE MAYO BRIDGE,
lajor W. R. King, United States Army, of the regular

Canal Company, taking a lien to the United States on the work for reimbursoment, and now the canal, which is the great feeder of the city of Richmond, is opened to Lynchburg.

Diffricting the State.

The State was districted and first rate m'n selected as district commanders, who, under the orders of the department commander, had the troops of wandering and unemployed blacks and their helpless and destitute families provided for. He encouraged by substantial ad all who meant to work and r. spect law.

FORT OFFICES AND PERS RAME

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The Piedmont region of Virginia extends from the Potomac to the North Carolina line, and from the head of Aidewater to the Blue Ridge, embracing an area of from toral advantages of this part of the State are not sur passed by those of any portion of the Union. It is, the whole of it, eminently adapted to all the grasses and cereals. On highly improved farms as many as sixty bushels of wheat have been known to be raised to the acre, and one hundred bushels of Indan corn, while the tobacco, heretofore the main staple, has been celebrated throughout the world. The chewing tobasco of Henry, ping tobacco of Albemarie, Charlotte and Pittayivania stand at the head of the list in respect to this caple. At a visible improvement, I am told, in the system of managing the lands, and many farms were producing largely have taken place owing to the rest the land has her which has caused grass to spring up so that in many p tions of Fanquier, Culpepper, Loudon, Rappahane and other counties adjacent a beautiful green to covers the face of the earth, not to be surpassed country on the globe. It would be difficult

soils of Lancaster county Pennsylvania, and Frederick county, Maryland.

CLIMATS AND HEALTS.

The whole of this region is healthy in the highest degree. The winters are so miled that in many particattle can live and fatten upon the blue grass the entire season. The summers are hot, but healthy, and fever and ague, as well as contagious fevers, are unknown.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH AND THE PROPER.

The white inhabitants of this region, in the main, have few exceptions anywhere for intelligence, remement and all the graces that adorn and elevate human mature. To be sure, they participated targely in the late armed rebellion against the authority of the United States, but they are now cordially disposed to regard this fact as an unfortunate incident of the past, for which there is little hope of full, but an earnest desire for proximate, alonement. Indeed this section of Virginia has always been noted for the exalted intellectual character of its people. It has not only furnished United States Senators, members of Congress, smbassadors to foreign courts and Governors in insperial abundance, but for twenty-four consecutive years this part of the State has furnished Presidents of the United States, who illustrated and vindicated this rare and exalted office with matchiess grace and power. President Jefferson, President Monroe were all residents of the same neighborhood, in the county of Albemarie and living in Albemarie, and Madison in Orange county.

Serious Complaints of the Soldiers at

Norfolk Against the Paymasters.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

We take the liberty to appeal to you for information as to why some thousands of soldiers, stationed in and as to why some thousands or southers, sationed in and about Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., have not been paid off for six months—f. c., they were last paid to De-cember 31, 1864. Knowing that there are sufficient funds in the bands of paymasters stationed at Norfolk, fied about the cause of this neglect, and have come to the conclusion, whether right or wrong, come to the conclusion, whether right or wrong, that the enormous sums in the hands of paymarters are purposely withheld for an undue time from the soldiers with a view of speculating with the same; or that a private understanding exists between the paymasters and the sutters, alding the latter in gorging themselves, and making fortunes by fleecing the soldiers and their families through a credit system, and by charging exorbitant prices for inferior articles.

Many of the soldiers have wives and families at home, who have been in the habit of receiving remittances from their husbands, fathers, &c., and want and misery are therefore often the consequences of the cred neglect they are submitted to.

Confiding in your sense of justice and goed will towards Union soldiers, we beg you would inform us through your valuable paper, if it is in your power; and if we are wrongly, we are happy to be corrected and to be informed of the real cause of our grievance.

MANY SOLDIERS.

Movements of General Lee and Henry A.

General Lee has gone to a country seat in Cumberland

county, Va., to spend the summer months.

Henry A. Wise arrived at Norfolk on Wednesday after. noon, intending to stay a few days.

FORTABRE MONROF, June 30, 1665.

About one hundred government horses were sold by

auction at Comp Hamilton to-day. The prices varied from ten to one hundred and fifteen dollars. The steamer Salvor arrived to-day from Philadelphia,

with mails and passengers.

About five hundred soldiers of different regiments passed through here to-day on their way home.

passed through here to-day on their way home.

Mise Dr. Walker in Richmond.

1From the Richmond Republic, June 28.]

About a year ago Mise Dr. Mary E. Walker, it will be remembered, was captured in front of General Joseph E. Johnston's army, in Temessee, and sent to Richmond. After being incarcerated for a considerable period in Castle Thunder, she was released, much to the gratification of those who do not believe in the imprisonment of females, except upon very aggravated charges. Since then we have heard nothing of her until we saw her yesterday upon Broad street, clad in a blue coat with millitary buttons and a very long skirt, a pair of nicely fitting blue panta (not like the dandies now wear) and gaiters, which fitted so as to display a pretty foot. As she passed the Powhatan Hotel she was followed by a number of colored school boys and girls, and by the time she reached Seventh street, her retinue in number would have done no discredit to a lieutenant general. Iadies congregated upon the corners, and men and boys stopped along the sidewalk to comment upon the novel appearance of a lady in uniform. At the corner of Sixth and Broad streets, as she turned to go through the market, she was stapped by the provost guard, who asked her by what authority she appeared upon the streets in the garb in which she was attired. She replied, "By what authority she appeared upon the streets in the garb in which she was attired. She replied, "By what authority she appeared upon the streets in the garb in which she was attired. She replied, "By what authority she appeared upon the streets in the garb in which she was attired. She replied, "By what authority she appeared upon the streets in the garb in which she was attired. She re
plied, "By what authority she appeared upon the streets in the garb in which she was attired. She re
plied, "By what authority do you make the inquiry?" Guard—"By order of the provost marshal." "Then french Tebacco.

The Eremeh Tebacco.

The French Tobacco.

[From the Richmond Republic, June 29.]

Notwithstanding the great precaution taken by Monsieur Paul, the French Consul in this city, eight hundred and twenty-five hogsheads of the tobacco belonging to bis government were burned in the Davenport warehouse. Four thousand five hundred hogsheads stored in other warehouses were saved, and are how being shipped for Havre. The Wheeler left this port for Havre yesterday, having or board one hundred and fifty hogsheads of this telepoce.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Incomes Over Twenty-five Thousand Dol-

and others:-	TO REAL MADE WHEN
Name. Pred. Butterfield	1863. 1864. . \$41,105 39,491
A. B. Dunlap	. 19,666 38,634 - 58,404
Julius Tower	13,842 38,484
Jacob Van Wagenen	88,763 30,886
Mosos Taylor	573,494 567,205 21,723 37,973 32,000 69,876
Theodore Timpson	. 21,723 37,973 . 32,000 69,876
Wm. Turnbull	52,951
A. A. Selover	. 1,981 40,195 . 12,995 47.667
Estate of Charles Struker	49,140
Julius Tower, John Thompson. Jacob Van Wagenen. Thos. A. Vyse, Jr. Mosos Taylor. Theodore Timpson. Wm. Topping. Wm. Turnbull. A. A. Selover. Wm. Seligman. Estate of Charles Struker. Isaao Sherman. Roswell Skeel.	. 27,500 37,596 31,347 40,004
Joseph R. Skidmore	. 23,410 . 26,429
Joseph R. Skidmore	: _ 51,644 25,754
W. G. Read. Theo. W. Riley. Geo. A. Robbins. A. Robinson.	. 29,386 27,959
Geo. A. Robbins	. 17,427 36,980 . 53,106 57,015
A. Robinson	42,058
Robt. W. Rodman. Adolph Rusch. Samuel R. Platt. Isaac I. Platt.	74.200
Samuel R. Platt	33,908 28,407 30,306 41,356
Wm. Oothout.	
James Olwell	- 94,091 - 7,683 50,887 - 27,557 123,851 - 28,285 - 28,285 - 39,803 40,217 20,530 30 30 71
James Olwell. Benjamin Nathan	. 27,557 123,851
Warren Newcomb	39,803 40,217
Peter McMartin	. 39,803 40,217 . 29,530 39,714 . 8,529 41,758
Abner Mellen	. 12,675 25,596
Robt. B. Minturn, Jr	30,560 47,266
John A. McGaw	12,675 25,596 30,560 47,256 6,171 60,225 22,857 61,002
H T Livingston	
Alfred Lockwood	88,445 45,726
Daniel Lord	29,324 83,36
John S. Kennedy	20,324 83,367 21,680 34,122 100,952 74,212
Warren Kimball	
Abraham Kuhn	16,172 26,390
Richard Irwin	60,744 50,360
Peter McMartin Chas Mackin Abner Meilen Robt B Minturn Jr Joseph G Mülle John A McGaw Herman Leonard H. T. Livingston Alfred Lockwood James Low Daniel Lord John S. Kennedy Trodwell Ketcham Warren Kimball Abraham Kuhn George Johnson Richard Iwein George D, Ives Oliver Harriman Peter Hayden	20,204 85,066 60,744 56,355 23,140 28,966 74,228 88,600
Oliver Harriman Peter Hayden Fletcher Harper Joseph Merzfeld Hiram Hichoock Edwin Hoyt David Hoadley Seth B. Hunt Henry A. Huribut James J. Goodwin C. P. Flucher E. M. Fonerdon John C. Fremont James Frasor	23,140 28,960 74,228 58,000 158,144 160,141 9,000 24,460
Joseph Herzfeld	9,000 24,460
Hiram Hitchcock	- 88,826 - 65,300 - 808,646
David Hoadley	43,724 95,551 82,858 192,425
Seth B. Hunt	82,858 192,425 35,796 82,400
James J. Goodwin	. 43, 724 95,561 82,358 192,422 . 35,796 22,400 . 157,088 148,191
C. P. Fischer	157,088 148,190
John C. Fremont	27,400
James Fraser Zebulen 8. Ely E. L. Spencer Henry Day V. B. Depierris Wm. Dennistoun	33,142 32,920 35,476 88,481
E. L. Spencer	8,467 37,670 20,640
V. B. Deplerris	8,467 30,540
R. K. Dow	37,816 39,899
A. C. Downing	- 26.74
C. F. Chickering	6,485 26,19
George C. Collins	16,739 25,45
John Chadwick	16,730 25,45 9,178 104,34 25,110 48,59 5,648 31,67
Chas. M. Childs	8,648 31,67 18,979 62,44
Henry Clews	18,979 62,44 62,478 104,67 8,085 108,10
Israel Corse	8,085 108,10 68,915 32,94 22,342 62,21
Gordon W. Burnham	22,348 62,21
W. T. Booth	21.418 25.08
Wm. Cockroft. Chaz M. Childs Elliott C. Cowdin. Henry Clews Israel Corse. J. M. Constable. Gordon W. Burnham F. W. Bloodgood. W. T. Booth. Walter F. Brush Wm. T. Blodgett. George Bartols. Chaz E. Beebe. Richard Arnold. Bradford R. Alden	21,418 25,08 15,783 25,15
George Bartols	27,921 83,23 16,498 28,85
Chas. E. Beebe	29,60
Bradford R. Alden	66,898 29,90 21,000 46,92 188,929 61,61
Kara White	188,929 81,61
Wm. WoodL. P. Williams	21,064 25,68 — 33,34
Edward Westen	
Edward Westen. Robert Winthrop. Ellias Wade, Jr. B. F. Wheelwright. F. Wright. A. T. Stewart.	30,627 66,34 18,077 38,01 44,591 50,38 20,679 37,010 14,399 31,42
B. F. Wheelwright	29,679 37,010
F. Wright	1,843,639 31,425

an income between five and ten thousand dollars, and one hundred and ninety-five more than one thousand and less than five thousand dollars. Seventy-seven persons in Rockport return an income of over six hundred collars. The highest, \$6,213, is returned by Mr. Erra Eames; Rev. William H. Dunning returns the next largest, \$4,460; Mr. Addison Gott returns \$4,195. Twen ty-five persons return an income of more than one thousand and less than four thousand dollars.

sy-ave persons return an income of more than one thousand and less than four thousand dollars.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The income lists are nearly completed. So far Hiram Sibley returns the largest income—\$100,174. George J. Whitney returns the next largest—\$56,992. The total number returning over \$5,000 is sixty-seven, of whom thirty-four pay taxes on incomes between \$6,000 and \$10,000, wenny between \$10,000 and \$20,000, eleven between \$20,000 and \$50,000, one above \$50,000, and one above \$100,000.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

[From the Louisville Journal, June 24.]

The income lists of 1865, for the knoome received by taxpayers in 1864, have been made up by the assistant assessors and returned to the assessor of this district for appeals and correction of errors. The returns for the year are large—much larger than was expected, and they will probably be three times as large in the district as they were in the spring of 1864. The annual assessment of this Congressional district, composed of the counties of Jefferson, Oidham, Henry and Owen (including the city of Louisville), will probably exceed one million of dollars, and they may reach eleven hundred thousand.

THE CENSUS.

The results of the census of Providence, just completed, show the who.e population to be 54.468—an increase in five years of 8.832. The suburban districts, lying within the limits of the town of Granston, Johnston and North Providence, have increased largely at the expense of the city. There has been a decrease in four of the seven wards. The population of New Bedford is 20,891—a decline of 1,499 since 1860.

FATALLY POISONED BY THE BITE OF A FLY—SINGULAR CASE.—Charles Schweiger, a German forty years of age died on Thursday at his late residence, No. 95 East Fourth street, from the effects of poisoning occasioned by the bite of a fly. Coroner Collin held an inquest upon the body, when it appeared that on Thursday night, 22d ult., while deceased, who was a butcher, was in his slaughterbouse in First avenue, he was stung under the right eye by a large fly which flew from the back of a bullock. His face soon afterwards swelled up to an enormous size, and the efforts of several physicians who were called, to reduce the inflammation, proved unavailing, and death ensued. Deputy Coroner Robinson made an examination of the body and was of the opinion that death was the result of the absorbtion of nurbific animal matter deposited by a fly. The jury accordingly rendered a verdict to that effect.

FATAL POISONING OF AN UNENOWN WOMAN—Coroner Collin yesteaday held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital on the remains of an unknown woman about twenty-three years of age, who died as she was about being admitted to that institution. The testimony showed that officer LY POISONED BY THE BITE OF A FLY-SINGULAR

years of age, who died as she was about being admitted to that institution. The testimony showed that officer Christie, of the Righth precinct, found the deceased lying on a stoop in the rear of premises No. 60 Wooster street, in an insensible condition, and was informed by the occupants of the house that she had been suffering from a series of fits. After she partially revived the deceased told officer-Kelly, by the same precinct, that she lived with a Mrs. Johnson, in a rear house in Amity street. Deputy Coroner Robinson made a post mortem examination on the body, and the internal organs indicated that death was the result of the administration of some narcotic, irritant poison. The jury found a verdict to that effect, but they were unable to say whether the poison was administered by berself or not. Deceased was about dive feet six inches in height, with dark hair, and was arressed in a plaid shirt, black and white, and red and green plant shawi, gray petticoat, white chemise, leather gaiters and black bonnet.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1866.
The annual commencent of the Polynchnic College of

Fellok pronounced the charge to the graduates, who were principally from the Middle and Western States. Five received the degree of Mining Engineers, three that of Vechanical Engineers, and fifteen that of Civil Enginever-numbers which are rightfuses, of the fetter of

CONDITION OF OUR STREETS.

Tour of Inspection-The New Con-

ector's office in carriages about half-past ten ck in the forenoon, and thence driving along ham street turned down Frankfort through the y streets of the Fourth ward, Cherry, Water, Pearl, and thence through the Sixth ward, by the Five through such streets as Baxter, and into the seath ward, through the most disreputable, narrow wowded streets of this ward, and then into the

better. Boole's health was toasted, and so was that of Mr. I. P. Boole, when the better is any and sheeman's businers, and slee that of Mr. Brady, who can only drink ale and smoke Aldermanic digars. All these gentlemen being thus accommodated made up very good life for our select little dinner party, and their speeches were characteristic. The City Inspector, who is generally humorous, can be serious in business, however; so when he was responding to the toast of his health he took occasion to tell us how, though he does not believe that the streets will be as well cleaned by contract as they have been recently, he is determined to see that the contractors do their duty. He then spoke of the number of tenement houses in the city, one in the Fourth ward containing over five hundred persons, and stated that the worst tenements are owned by the men who, to subserve their private ends, labored to get a health bill through the Legislature. He said that the proper authorities ought at once to take action on these and many kindred evils, which prevail in the city to an alarming extent, and to which the City Inspector can do no more than call public attention. The press and other toasts passed around amid a shower of mirth and easy good fellowship, and again we took to our carriages and were soon rolled back to our starting point, where the little party separated with all the evidences of gratification.

Association-An Address Issued.

The new street contract is opposed by the car and sweepers. They assert that one dollar and seventy five cents per day for the latter and four dollars per day upon such pay. Last evening a meeting of the Cartmen and Laborers' Association was held at the Apollo Rooms

The following address was then offered and passed unanimously:

New York, engaged by the Corporation thereof in cleaning the streets and removing the ashes and garbage therefrom, desire to state to the public our grievances and the reasons why we object to working under the present contract, which goes into operation this day. In the first place, we as a corporated body, do most streuously object to the contract system as one under which the poor man is compelled to do all the work without amficient remuneration for the support of himself or his family, while at the same time the wealthy contractor pockets the money and lives in luxury and case. As a general thing he will not take a contract unless to benefit himself at the expense of the workingman and to further his own financial position, no matter what misery and degradation the poor man may be allowed to suffer, is his primary object. Our sad experience under the infamous liackiey contract, has led us to form a firm resolution never again to work for men who will not respect the infarence liackiey contract, and pay him what he honestly same. We are reluctantly compelled to confeas that the fluckley courtest was highly detrimental to our interests. When we performed our work honestly and faithfully, working early and late, we had to beg our pay and spend days, may weeks in trying to procure our hard earned wages. Even at the present day the Hackley contract owes the workingmen of this city \$6,000. Now, with this sad everyther to be a few York cas hardly blame us for refusing to repetition and oppressive. We are compelled to be refused may, as on a former occasion, be defrauded of it. Gur labor rights and compelled to inhard all day for a mere pittance, and then perhaps be forred to pa and beg your pay, and may, as on a former occasion, be defrauded of it. Gur labor is hard and oppressive. We are compelled to be the terrible heats of summer and the severe colds of winter; therefore our post into the contract which is now about being enforced; it will be unte

when duly sarned.

Thomas McCormack, High Carrigan James O'Hare, Thomas Byrse, Pat. Fagan, John Cunningham and Francis McCale, Committee.

A number of members present addressed the meeting, and advocated the necessity of all refusing to work for the wages offered. This suggestion seemed to meet with their approval.

Mr. Brawas, Vice President of the Workingmen's Union, spuke for some time. He cautioned them to act wisely and considerately. If they kept from work for two weeks they would beat the contractors. He advised them to keep the peace and not get into any difficulty.

After some further remarks from other persons present the meeting adjourned.

Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, on Emancipation. LOUSVILLE, June 29, 1865.
Governor Bramlette addressed the citizens this even

slavery had been utterly overthrown, and proved the im-possibility of its restoration. He urged the people to proceed to establish a system of free labor as dictated by wisdom and their interests; showed by statistics of the population and the occupation of lands by elaveholders and non-slaveholders, that the rich lands of the State were in the hands of a class exceedingly small in comparison with the popular masses; urged the organization of the free white laborers of the State to take care in future of their own interests. He said the necessity existed for the tically destroyed the institution itself. Governor Bram-lette discussed at some length the second section of the the objections orged against it, such as that the amendment give Congress power to confer the elective franchise upon emancipated slaves, and thus makes social equality. He said the section gives Congress no more power than under the constitution now existing, and this second section meant simply that Congress should, by appropriation or necessary legislation, prohibit slavery and involuntary servitude in the State.

SHERIDAN'S DEPARTMENT.

Affairs on the Rio Grande, Red and Mississippi Rivers.

The First Difficulty with the French Troops.

A Spicy Letter from a French General.

Completion of the Surrender of Kirby Smith's Troops,

Our Brownsville Correspondence. BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 20, 1865.

culation and credence among all classes and colors. On the opposite side of the river our watchful neighbors

A SPECE OF WAR AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE

The general impression now prevalent here among all classes is that if the French authorities are disposed to act in the spirit of Mr. De Brian there will ere long be serious trouble between the government of the United States and that of Maximilian. Such being the general belief, very many are preparing to meet the threatened hostilities. Many who became prominent as secession-ists are making their way out of the State as fa." as

is still in Matamoros. He is a very wily and deceitful individual. His protestations of friendship for the welfare of the United States cannot be relied upon. His sympathies "were" unquestionably with the rebels, whom he sided up to the latest moment by all means in his power. Like some generals who were in our own service, he knows how to "cotton" not merely to men,

Our Western Louisiana Correspondence. SHEEVEFORT, La., June 20, 1865. The following sensible and important order was issued

by General Herron a day or two ago:-

By command of Major General HERRON.

WE. H. CLAFF, Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

FURAGING AND SCIEURE OF PRIVATE PROPERTY PROBERTED GENERAL ORDRIGHT PROBERTED GENERAL ORDRIGHT PROBERTED GENERAL ORDRIGHT.

In the occupation of this country the Major General Commanding desires to impress upon the officers and soldiers of this command the fact that the war is over and in future no foraging, or lawless appropriation of private property will be tolerated. After the achievements of the past four verse you should not permit your glorious record to be suified by lawless axis, for by so doing you would change the admiration of the world into contempt.

It is the mission of the army now to assistion the restoration of law and order, confidence and good feeling among the people. It would be ungenerous to do less than this, or to forget, now that the authority of the United States is established and acknowledged over the whole country, that the prospective of a part is the prospecity of the whole in the carry, therefore, the utmost-care will be largen to teach the linkabitants that we are their friends and not their members and their whole property will herefore a property.

No estarted privately will herefore a major the care their friends and not their members and their whole for the surface of their measures of the care of the surface of their measures of the care of the surface of their measures of the care of the surface of their measures of the care of the surface of their measures of the care of the surface of their measures of the surface of their measures of the surface of the

and he can will be permitted to teave carrile except upon the pass of the registerial community.

The various cancia will be located with a view to the health of the trayes, not their eminity condition closely anisable of its Processand of Major General Hill Rich.

Ww. H. Clasp. Captain and Ambient Adj't General.

Chast. E. S.

eral Sheiby, were paroied last Thursday and Friday. They numbered about two thousand strong. Their officers had escaped to Mexico, leaving their various commands to

The following rebel general officers have already been paroled:—Lieutenant General S. B. Buckner, Majo Generals Sterling Price, M. M. Parson, Y. J. Churchill A. J. Fagan, Benjamin Huger, Harry T. Hays, and Brig adier Generals N. S. Brent, W. R. Boggs, D. H. Cooper W. D. Throckmorton, Roane, and four or five others.

When General Buckner surrendered to General Canby there was probably not over one hundred thousand bales of cotton along the Red river. It has been sold as low as ten cents per pound. Nearly all the government cotton in Shreveport was stored in the warehouse of Howell & Buckner when it was destroyed.

Very little cotton was planted on the Red river this securon.

ment.
dier of Benjamin P. Flanders, Supervising Special
of the Treasury Department, Third Agency.
JAKES E. TEWELL,
Local Special Agent Treasury Department.

have been paroled, and ninety pieces of artillery and twenty thousand stand of arms surrendered up to date.

The country is becoming quiet rapidly, the Union troops under Major General Herron occupying Alexan-

General Shelby has gone to Mexico.

General Albert Pike will proceed to Memphis from thus

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 24, 1865.

GERKEAL ORDERS—NO. 1.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRD-DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
A CALVESTOR, June 17, 1660.

I. Purenant to orders from the Headquarters, Military Division of the Southwest, dated. New Orleans, June 13, 1660.

I. Porganda assumes command of all troops within the State of Texas.

II. No passes or permits will be recognized on the coast of Texas, except by authority from Headquarters, Military Division of the Southwest, or from these headquarters.

GORDON GRANGER, Major General commanding.

General Granger and General Weitzel left this city about a week ago, on the steamship Crescent—the former

PUT IN YOR COAL. Corinthian, of the Weitzel expedition, put into this port for a supply of coal.

The purchasing agent, O. N. Cutler, Esq., has issued an order removing the tax of twenty-five per cent on all

Canby:—

General onders.—No. 31.

Haddganters, Department of the Guld, New Orleans, La., June 21, 1865.

The collection of the "hospital las" upon cotton and other products of insurrectionary districts, at New Orleans and other parts of the state of Louisians, will be discontinued on and after the 1st proxime. In the other districts of this department it is left to the discretion of the district commanders, but in all cases will be limited to the amount that may be absolutely necessary for the care of the sick and disabled who are thrown upon the army for support, and for whem no other proximen is made.

The Marine Hosp.— in this city, and the care of persons who, under the laws of the United States, come under the supervision of the Treasury Department, will be turned over to that department. Such of the hospital furniture and property procured from this fund, as may be needed, will also be turned over at its appraised value.

The care of all other persons (except refugees and freedmen and editions in the service of the army), heretofore supported or relieved from this fund, will be turned over to the appraisals officers of the State of Louisian.

All officers of the army connected with the manna ement of this fund, or with the hospitals, asylums and other charitable institutions relieved from it, will be prepared to close the institutions relieved from it, will be prepared to close the understand the state of the state of Louisian.

The fournities of the state of Louisian and A. A. A. G.

THE FOURNITIAREN CORPS PASS NEW ORLEANS.

The fleet of transports, containing the soldiers of the

Official—Grao L. Wilkum, Licutenant and A. A. A. G.

THE FOURTH ARRY OORTS PASS NEW ORIENTS.
The fiect of transports containing the soldiers of the
Fourth army corps, passed this city on Thursday night
last. They are en route for the Rio Grande.

THE DISTRICT OF MISSIMARY DIVIDED INTO SUP-DISTRICTS.

GENERAL ORDERS—50 2.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF MISSIMSPPI, 1

JAN SOON, MISS., June 18, 1865.

I. With the approval of "Major General commanding
department, the District "sisteppi is divided into five
sub-districts, viz:

1. The Sub-District of Social Mississippi, Brevet Major
General J. W. Davidson co. m. og, headquarters at Yielaburg, comprising the counter—ac southwestern puttion of
the State and terminating of the north and east with the
counties of Issaquena, Yazov. Madison, Rankin, Simpson,
Lawrence and Fige.

2. The Sub-District of Northwest Mississippi, Brigadier counties of Issacuena, Yazoo. Madison, Rankin, Simpson, Iswrence and Pike.

2. The Sub-District of Northwest Mississippi, Brigadier General M. I. Smith commanding, headquarters at Granda, comprising the counties north of the Sub-District of Southwest Mississippi and terminating on the sast with the counties of Marshall, Payette, Calhoun, Choctaw and Attala.

3. The Sub-District of Northeast Mississippi, Rigadier General J. A. Malthy commanding, headquarters at Okabina, comprising the counties cast of the Sub-District of Northwest Mississippi, and terminating on the south with the counties of Octobecha and Lowndes.

4. The Sub-District of East Mississippi, Brewet Brigadier General W. L. McMillin commanding, headquarters at Meridieners of Covington, Jones and Wayne.

5. The Sub-District of Southeast Mississippi will comprise the remaining counties in the southeastern portion of the Siate and its commanding officer will be hereafter announced.

The sub-district commanders above designated will growing the sub-district commanders above designated will growing the sub-district commanders above designated will growing the sub-district commanders and the sub-district commanders above designated will growing the sub-district commanders and the sub-district commande

CAIRO, June 30, 1865. A steamer from Memphis brings two hundred and

dred bales passed up the Ohio yesterday.

A special despatch to the Memphis Bulletin, dated New Orleans the 27th inst., says the negroes at Vicksburg are protesting against the appointment of Judge

General Sheridan had gope to Texas. The steamer Dix was recently sunk in the Red river,

nd was a total loss. The lower country and other portions of the State were nfested with guerillas and outlaws. General Canby had ent some troops after them.

VIALENT HAIL STORM AND TORNADO.-The town of Le od not their energy the town of Le town and their energy there was visited by a most terrific hall storm, with torsion of the was visited by a most terrific hall storm, with torsion of the was visited by a most terrific hall storm, with torsion of the was visited by a most terrific hall storm, with the crops within its range and destroying an immense quantity of window glass. The Kpiecopal church, and problem of the property of window glass and many other buildings lost nearly all their glass on the ride next the etorm, with home of Joseph Grm, on Brockport street, was also that of Steriff McLachin, without, however, doing material damage. The taking in Le Roy village—travelling east. At Stafford or McCannal Control of the tornade did not exceed half a mile-taking in Le Roy village—travelling east. At Stafford or McCannal Control of the tornade did not exceed half a mile-taking in Le Roy village—travelling east. At Stafford or McCannal Control of the tornade did not exceed half a mile-taking in Le Roy village—travelling east. At Stafford or McCannal Control of the tornade did not exceed half a mile-taking in Le Roy village—travelling east. At Stafford or McCannal Control of the tornade did not exceed half a mile-taking in Le Roy village—travelling east. At Stafford or McCannal Control of the tornade did not exceed half a mile-taking in Le Roy village—travelling east. At Stafford or McCannal Control of the tornade did not exceed half a mile-taking in Le Roy village—travelling east. At Stafford or McCannal Control of the tornade did not exceed half a mile-taking in Le Roy village—travelling east. At Stafford or McCannal Control of the tornade did not exceed half a mile-taking in Le Roy village—travelling east. At Stafford or McCannal Control of the tornade did not exceed half a mile-taking in Le Roy village—travelling east.